February 21, 1776. NUMB. 2461.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

DEBATES in the IRISH HOUSE of COMMONS,

continued from our laſt.

MR. *John Fitzgibbons* ſaid, before we took any part in a war, we ſhould examine whether it was juſt. He then entered into a recapitulation of all that had paſſed between Great-Britain and her colonies from the laſt war to the preſent time, and concluded that the war was unjuſt, and Ireland had no reaſon to be a party therein; ſome may ſay, added he, if we refuſe theſe troops to his Majeſty's requeſt, it may be of evil conſequences, but he thought differently. It would make the King look into the affair, and when he ſees we are not inclined to aſſiſt in an unjuſt war, it may be a means of inducing him to put an end to it.

Sir John Blaquiere replied, the reſolution before the Committee tended to verify and realize the profeſſions of loyalty made by the houſe. To this gentlemen might conſent, without agreeing to the other, if they thought fit to ſubmit to a ſhort temporary inconveniency, rather than receive foreign troops, which would only be ſent at the deſire of the houſe.

Sir Edward Newenham ſaid, as he had given his negative to the addreſs, which denounced vengeance againſt his fellow-ſubjects, he could not agree to the ſending of more troops to butcher men who were fighting for their liberty. He ſaid, that we might bid farewell to ſuch as we ſent to America; for that if America was conquered, the troops would be kept there to preſerve that conqueſt; for though it might be conquered, the ſpirit of liberty would not be ever ſubdued.---He was violently againſt the introduction of foreign mercenaries, and argued that the introduction of them had occaſioned the fall of many great empires and ſtates.---He inſtanced the danger of having foreign troops in any kingdom were they would not be amenable to the laws, by mentioning the caſe of a Heſſian ſoldier, who committed a robbery, and was confined by the civil magiſtrates, but was releaſed and given up to the military. That Hanoverian, Heſſian and Brunſwick troops were more dangerous than any others; for that German connections were always fatal to the true intereſts of Old England. He entered largely into the preſent ſyſtem of affairs in Europe. He inſiſted upon it, that German influence was ſo powerful in the Cabinet of Great Britain, that the moſt valuable intereſts of theſe kingdoms would be given to ſave the paltry Electorate of Hanover. That he was convinced the deſtruction of the Elector's Managery at Herenhauſen, or the much admired ſtud of cream-coloured nags, in the ſtables of Hanover or Zell, would appear in the eyes of the preſent miniſtry as a greater misfortune than the deſolation of thoſe three once happy, but now diſtracted ſinking nations.----He adviſed the Miniſter in the houſe to conſider what riots and diſorders would be committed in the city of Dublin, if foreign mercenaries were quartered in it.---That the ſending of our troops to the butchery of our fellow-ſubjects in America, or bringing over foreign mercenaries, equally militated againſt true reaſon and ſound policy.

Mr. Gardiner conſidered the queſtion in a two-fold light; firſt, in regard to the relation in which we ſtand to Great-Britain and America, and ſecondly, in regard to ourſelves. In reſpect to the firſt the queſtion is not whether America reſiſted firſt, or whether ſhe was oppreſſed firſt? but at preſent it ſtands only, whether America ſhould be for ever loſt to Great-Britain, or not? He heartily wiſhed a reconciliation might take place, but that could only be effected by having a power to enforce it. Men, whoſe very exiſtence in their offices depend on war, will never be ſincere advocates for peace. The greater force ſent to America, the leſs ſanguinary will be the meaſure; and, he was clearly of opinion, had there been as many troops in America laſt ſpring as there will be the next, not a ſword would now have been unſheathed. It is our duty and intereſt to aſſiſt Great-Britain, if we can; but we cannot ſpare ſo many men from the defence of this country, if they are not ſomewhere replaced. The diſpoſition of the nations around us forbid us to leave Ireland defenceleſs. In his late tour he had an opportunity of converſing with intelligent perſons in divers courts of Europe, and, by what he could gather, he was aſſured that he looked upon the conteſt with America as a means of weakening us; and when our neighbours thought us ſufficiently weakened, then they would not fail to attack us in our moſt defenceleſs part. The Spaniards had a greater force than ever they had ſince the time of the Armada, commanded by an Iriſhman, who would omit no opportunity to invade that country, againſt which he was embittered by being baniſhed from it. If theſe troops went away without being replaced, we ſhould be defenceleſs. By the moſt accurate accounts, there were but 8500 real fighting men in Ireland; and if a fourth part of them were ſent abroad, he would aſk the Right Hon. Gentleman (Sir John Blaquiere) or he would aſk the Commander in Chief (if he were in the Houſe) whether either would undertake the defence of this kingdom with the remainder, without any addition. He did not conceive there could be more danger from foreign troops than from natives; they were unacquainted with our language, and unconnected with our people, and therefore leſs liable to deſertion. He alſo thought the ſaving from this meaſure was of great importance; nevertheleſs, before he would give his aſſent to the reſolution, he muſt be aſſured of two things—one, that the men ſent abroad will certainly be replaced; the other, that the ſaving of the 4000 mens pay will not remain a ſurplus in the treaſury, expoſed to the graſp of a Miniſter, but be deducted from the total of the ſupplies in the preſent money bill. [N. B. Mr. Gardiner voted againſt the queſtion.]

Mr. Carleton ſpoke a long time, to prove there could be no danger of a precedent making againſt us; and he enlarged on the evil conſequences that would enſue from irritating Great-Britain, by refuſing this requeſt.

Mr. Warden Flood eſpouſed the meaſure, as it was not any augmentation, but a leſſening of the national expence.

Mr. George Ogle ſaid he was not to be intimidated by any threats of ill conſequences ariſing from a refuſal. He was averſe to ſend men, with ſwords in their hands, to cut the throats of their American brethren. That the ample ſupplies given by this exhauſted and ſtruggling country were ſufficient teſtimonies of our loyalty; and it was highly improper to ſend men to puniſh in others what they would do in the ſame caſe.—This meaſure was doubtleſs determined on the very firſt day of the ſeſſion; and that was the cauſe why the compact of keeping 12,000 men here was ſo ſtrictly obſerved. The foreign troops cannot be called our own troops, if we do not pay them; they will fight for thoſe only who do.—A land-tax will probably be attempted here; and if it does not ſucceed (as certainly it cannot) then it will be laid on by the Britiſh Parliament, and the foreign troops will be left here to enforce obedience.—Whilſt Parliament here will do all that is abſurd, we ſhall, no doubt, have a Parliament, juſt as the Romans had a Senate in the times of the Emperors, but only to give a ſanction to the Emperor's dictates. He was, he ſaid, alarmed by the manner in which the two reſolutions were treated by adminiſtration. —The firſt was the meaſure of government, and as ſuch was ſupported—the laſt was the meaſure of Parliament, and as ſuch was ſlighted by adminiſtration; juſt as if they ſaid, "Grant us the 4000 more, and then take care for your own defence as you pleaſe."—If men muſt be ſent to America, ſend theſe foreign mercenaries, not the brave ſons of Ireland.—Gentlemen have ſaid, Miniſters muſt have power to enforce conciliation; but we know few Miniſters, who have power to enforce, will attend to the voice of juſtice; they will act as *Brennius*, the Gaul, did with the vanquiſhed Romans—he viewed the tribute money exacted from them, and threw his ſword in the oppoſite ſcale. But if theſe men muſt go, why muſt we have foreign troops for our defence? why not raiſe the militia?—They are our natural, our conſtitutional defence, and the raiſing them is practicable.

Captain Jephſon obſerved, we have no reaſon to be ſo tender of the Americans, who had treated us ill; they had reſolved in their Congreſs to receive no commodities from nor have any commerce with Ireland; and this declaration not only ſet us at defiance, but fully proves they do not think us ſo infatuated as to take their parts.

Sir James Cotter aſked whether the foreign troops, when they came here, were to be amenable to our laws, or their own, and repeated the inſtance of the Hanoverian ſoldier at Maidſtone.

Mr. Attorney-General anſwered, that all troops, foreigners as well as natives, were reponſible to the laws of this country as ſoon as they ſet foot therein.

Sir James Cotter replied he was glad to find they were, yet he thought the meaſure very exceptionable. But if they did come, it would be better to pay them ourſelves than not, eſpecially as the expence was already provided for in the eſtabliſhment.

Mr. Langriſhe replied to the objections of ſundry gentlemen, and obſerved that the ſaving on the military eſtabliſhment was not the only advantage that would be derived from the foreign troops, but all their pay would be expended in this country, to the great advantage thereof.

Mr. Barry Barry was of opinion the men might be ſpared, without their being replaced with foreign troops.

Mr. Redmond Morres obſerved, however we might be able to ſpare theſe men, yet it would be very improper to do ſo, and if the foreign troops did come, he hoped they would rather be quartered in the country than in Dublin, where the people would not be ſo contented with them.

Mr. Maſon urged, that by the Addreſs of the Houſe to his Majeſty, it had expreſſed its ſenſe that America was in rebellion. He obſerved, that agreeing to the firſt reſolution did not bind them to agree to the ſecond, though he was of opinion it was proper to agree to both.

Mr. Yelverton declared it was ſtill his opinion, as it was at the opening of the ſeſſion, that the reſiſtance of the Americans was not rebellion, and how could he conſent to aid the fate of America, which depended on the deciſion of that night. The queſtion indeed was important, and deciſion very delicate. If we refuſe his Majeſty's requeſt, we incur the diſpleaſure of Great-Britain; if we comply, we aid the arbitrary deſigns of a deſpotic Miniſtry. In this dilemma what can guide us? Nothing but reaſon and juſtice. We have two acts of Parliament, declaring that 12,000 men are *neceſſary* for the defence of the kingdom; and we have juſt reſolved the ſame in the Committee of Supplies. Now if we agree to part with a third part of that number, when there is no rebellion or invaſion in Great-Britain, we contradict theſe acts of the legiſlature, and belye our own reſolutions. Great-Britain pretends to a ſupreme authority over *all* her dominions, as well in regard to internal taxation as to commercial regulations. Does not this aſſertion include Ireland? It certainly does, and nothing is wanting but a plauſible pretext, or a proper opportunity, to enforce it. This has been enforced in America; this cauſed the war, and therefore the war is unjuſt. Let Great-Britain enjoy the wealth of both the Indies; let London be the grand empirium of Europe; let her exert her commercial power over the ſea from pole to pole; but let us ſay to it, as to the ſea, *hither thou ſhalt come and no farther.* If theſe bounds are exceeded, human nature will not ſubmit without murmuring, nor free-born Britiſh ſubjects without reſiſtance. The changes have been long rung about taxation and repreſentation, but men have bewildered themſelves on that ſubject, for want of ſetting out on proper and legal grounds; repreſentation is not a repreſentation of *perſons* but of *property*. At firſt writs were iſſued to all who held of the crown in *capite*. Theſe were about 730 in number, and ſat in the right of their property, held in feudal tenure, and not by any election. As commerce increaſed, property was purchaſed, and extended into many hands. The property of 700 became diſſeminated amongſt numbers, too great to convene and ſit in their own rights; thoſe who poſſeſſed what was the property of one great Baron, elected one or more of their own number to repreſent the whole of the property thus divided, and thence derived the right of repreſentation. The caſe became the ſame in cities and corporations which held by *capite* from the crown. The whole corporation could not come to vote, therefore the corporation elected its repreſentatives. This proves how true that aſſertion was of Lord Chatham, *that every blade of graſs in Great-Britain was repreſented.* But not one American blade of graſs is repreſented in the Britiſh Parliament, therefore it cannot be juſtly taxed there, and this ſhews the folly and abſurdity of the ſo much talked of *virtual repreſentation*, and ſaying that many thouſands in Britain were not repreſented more than the Americans. Many Engliſh *perſons* may not indeed, but the whole Engliſh landed *property* is. Engliſhmen ſurely did not loſe their ſpirit as well as their rights by croſſing the Atlantic. No, they did not; they carried thither their free-born ſpirit, before it was contaminated with an influx of Aſiatic wealth. From all this it appears, the war of Britain with her colonies is unjuſt; nor is it likely it ſhould ſucceed under the auſpices of that Miniſtry, who ſo unjuſtly raiſed it; for we ſee twelve colonies united, who are different in ſituation, different in intereſts, different in religion, different in manners, different in every thing but ſpirit. What has been the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms againſt theſe people? We have ſeen the Britiſh navy, the terror of the world, who uſed to carry thunder to every part of the globe, now ſailing from one little iſland to another, for the glorious purpoſe of pilfering a few cattle. We have ſeen the Britiſh troops pent up in Boſton Neck; we have ſeen a Miniſtry plotting and purchaſing counter addreſſes, to cover their diſgrace, and ſending troops abroad in the moſt dangerous ſeaſon of the year, to encounter tempeſts which ſeem to have been raiſed by Providence, on purpoſe to prevent more from imbruing their hands in their brethrens blood. But, if even it was juſt to ſend our troops, and they were likely to ſucceed, yet it would be inexpedient; for if we ſhould join to ſubdue reſiſtance, would it not be a precedent againſt ourſelves, if ever we ſhould reſiſt againſt a like oppreſſion. Had we foreſeen, or been acquainted with this meaſure, and that we ſhould have ſaved ſo much on the military eſtabliſhment, before we had voted the Tontine ſcheme, we might have ſpared 16,000l. but it ſeems to have been kept in petto, till all the demanded ſupplies had been granted.

Captain Trench ſpoke next againſt the meaſure, and Mr. Prime Serjeant for it.

Mr. Foſter ſaid the only point to be conſidered was, whether this meaſure would bring on a reconciliation, which he thought it would. It was clear that the wiſh of America was a total independence, and if we refuſe to ſend theſe troops, we prevent a reconciliation, by hindering Great-Britain from enforcing reaſonable terms, which, if properly enforced, the Americans might agree to. But, if we even agree to ſend theſe troops, we do not thereby condemn the Americans, we only aſſiſt Great-Britain in her time of need. In regard to the ſupplies, though they are voted, the money bills are not paſſed, and gentlemen may make ſuch retrenchments in them as they think neceſſary.

Mr. Chapman ſaid, that he did not expect to hear ſuch a meſſage after the many aſſurances of the Miniſter, that the 12000 men were compleatly in this kingdom, and ſhould remain ſo inviolably; and after the promiſes of adminiſtration, that nothing ſhould be expected from this country to America but the addreſs to the throne. That notwithſtanding the Committee of Supply had reſolved 12000 men to be neceſſary for our defence, and had provided for them accordingly, yet, while theſe aſſurances, the very ſounds yet tingled in their ears, the Miniſter forgot himſelf in the meſſenger of the crown,—*not* to bring to their longing eyes the olive branch, the emblem of much-wiſhed for peace, but he lays his hand on his ſword, and becomes the harbinger of war.—That he congratulated adminiſtration on at length finding out that hitherto inviſible deity of their's, but, on cloſer inſpection, he was ſorry to diſcover that deity, like the God of the Egyptians, plainly and ſimply—*a Bull.* That if the Miniſter was ſerious when he promiſed œconomy, he ought to leſſen the ſupply, in proportion to that œconomy; *to* content himſelf with fewer taxes, and to diminiſh his demands. That he called on him to do ſo, but he found him ſilent on that point; and therefore muſt conclude no real œconomy was in his contemplation. That one year's ſaving was the utmoſt that was mentioned. That ſuch reduction was paltry indeed, contraſted with the probable loſs of 4000 gallant countrymen, devoted ſacrifices to appeaſe the fury of an incenſed, a deſpairing people, in defence of their rights, confident againſt the world in arms: That the tears of the forlorn widow, the cries of the helpleſs orphan, could not be weighed in the money ſcale of a Miniſter. That this kingdom would be left expoſed to every enemy allured by ſuch proſpects. That the aſking the conſent of Parliament was a farce in politics, and an undermining of a poſitive act of Parliament. That it was well known that the crown always deſired the conſent of a Dean and Chapter to the appointment of an intended Biſhop, but it was never yet known that the perſon nominated did not ſucceed to the epiſcopal dignity.

Mr. Solicitor General ſaid, as the expence to be incurred was the chief argument uſed againſt the augmentation, ſo no gentleman, who voted then againſt it, can conſiſtently oppoſe the meaſure by which the expence is taken away. He begged the firſt reſolution might be diſpoſed of, before they entered into the conſideration of the ſecond; adding,

[*For the Remainder ſee the fourth Page.*]

LONDON.

HOUSE *of* LORDS, *Saturday, November* 11.

THE Lords were yeſterday aſſembled for the purpoſes of examining Governor Penn, and of diſcuſſing a motion which the Duke of Richmond propoſed to ground on ſuch information as that gentleman ſhould afford the Houſe.

Previous to the calling of Mr. Penn to the bar, the Duke of Richmond announced the mode he had adopted preparatory to the Govetnor's examination. His Grace confeſſed, "that he had apprized Mr. Penn of the queſtions which would be propounded to him, but the noble Duke diſclaimed having entered into any ſort of converſation with the Governor, leſt ſuch converſation ſhould be malevolently conſtrued into a deſign of anticipating the anſwers Mr. Penn might think proper to return."

The Duke of Richmond having finiſhed his preliminary remarks, Mr. Penn was called to the bar, and interrogated nearly to the following purport:

Q. How long had he reſided in America?

A. Four years. Two of thoſe years in the capacity of Governor of Pennſylvania.

Q. Was he acquainted with any of the members of the Continental Congreſs?

A. He was perſonally acquainted with all the members of that Congreſs.

Q. In what eſtimation was the Congreſs held?

A. In the higheſt veneration imaginable by all ranks and orders of men.

Q. Was an implicit obedience paid to the reſolutions of that Congreſs throughout all the provinces?

A. He believed this to be the caſe.

Q. How many men had been raiſed throughout the province of Pennſylvania?

A. Twenty thouſand effective men had voluntarily enrolled themſelves to enter into actual ſervice if neceſſity required.

Q. Of what rank, quality, and condition were theſe perſons?

A. Men of the moſt reſpectable characters in the province.

Q. Were not a conſiderable number of them entirely deſtitute of property?

A. It was preſumed that, ſubtracted from ſo large a number as 20,000, there were ſome neceſſitous, but the major part were in flouriſhing ſituations.

Q. Beſides thoſe 20,000, who voluntarily enrolled themſelves to act as exigences might require, what other forces had the Provincials of Pennſylvania raiſed?

A. Four thouſand minute-men, whoſe duty was pointed out by their deſignation. They were to be ready for ſervice at a minute's warning.

Q. Did the Province of Pennſylvania grow corn ſufficient for the ſupply of its inhabitants?

A. Much more than ſufficient, there was a ſurplus for exportation, if required.

Q. Were they capable of making gunpowder in Pennſylvania?

A. They perfectly well underſtood the art, and had effected it.

Q. Could ſalt-petre be made in the province?

A. It could; mills and other inſtruments for effecting ſuch an undertaking had been erected with ſucceſs.

Q. Could cannon be caſt in Pennſylvania?

A. The art of caſting cannon had been carried to great perfection; they were amply furniſhed with iron for the purpoſe.

Q. Could ſmall arms be made to any degree of perfection?

A. To as great a degree of perfection as could be imagined. The workmanſhip employed in finiſhing the ſmall arms was univerſally admired for its excellence.

Q. Were the Americans expert in ſhip-building?

A. More ſo than the Europeans.

Q. To what extent of tonnage did the largeſt of their ſhipping amount?

A. A ſhip of about three hundred tons was the largeſt they were known to build.

Q. Circumſtanced as things at preſent were, did the witneſs think, that the language of the Congreſs expreſſed the ſenſe of the people of America in general?

A. As far as the queſtion applied to Pennſylvania, he was ſure this was the caſe; for the other provinces, he replied in the affirmative from information only.

Q. Did he ſuppoſe that the Congreſs contained Delegates fairly nominated by the choice of the people?

A. He had no doubt but that the Congreſs did contain Delegates choſen under this deſcription.

Q. By what mode were the Delegates in Congreſs appointed?

A. By the votes of Aſſemblies in ſome places, by ballot in others.

Q. In what light had the petition, which the witneſs had preſented to the King, been conſidered by the Americans?

A. The petition had been conſidered as an olive branch, and the witneſs had been complimented by his friends, as the meſſenger of peace.

Q. On the ſuppoſition that the prayer of this petition ſhould be rejected, what did the witneſs imagine would be the conſequence?

A. That the Americans, who placed much reliance on the petition, would be driven to deſperation by its non-ſucceſs.

Q. Did the witneſs imagine, that ſooner than yield to what were ſuppoſed to be the unjuſt claims of Great-Britain, the Americans would take the deſperate reſolution of calling in the aid of foreign aſſiſtance?

A. The witneſs was apprehenſive that this would be the caſe.

Q. What did the witneſs recollect of the Stamp-Act?

A. That it cauſed great uneaſineſs throughout America.

Q. What did the witneſs recollect, concerning the repeal of that act?

A. The anniverſary of that memorable day is kept throughout America, by every teſtimony of public rejoicing, ſuch as bonfires, illuminations, and other exhibitions of gladneſs.

Q. Would not the neglect with which the laſt petition was treated induce the Americans to reſign all hopes of pacific negociations?

A. In the opinion of the witneſs it would.

Q. When the witneſs preſented the petition to the Secretary of State, was he aſked any queſtions relative to the ſtate of America?

A. Not a ſingle queſtion.

Croſs examined by the Lords DENBIGH *and* SANDWICH.

QUERIES *from* LORD DENBIGH.

As the witneſs had acted in the capacity of Governor, was he well acquainted with the charter of Pennſylvania?

A. He had read the charter, and was well acquainted with its contents.

Q. Did he know that there was a clauſe which ſpecifically ſubjected the colony to taxation by the Britiſh Legiſlature?

A. He was well appriſed that there was ſuch a clauſe.

Q. Were the people of Pennſylvania content with their charter?

A. Perfectly content.

Q. Then did they not acquieſce in the right of the Britiſh parliament to enforce taxation?

A. They acquieſced in a declaration of the right, ſo long as they experienced no inconvenience from the declaration.

QUERIES *from* LORD SANDWICH.

Had the witneſs ever heard of an act entitled, "*The Declaratory Act?*"

A. He had heard of ſuch an act.

Q. Did he ever peruſe, and was he ſufficiently acquainted with the contents of that act?

A. He never had peruſed it. It never had been much diſcuſſed whilſt he reſided in America.

Q. Did the witneſs apprehend that the Congreſs acquieſced in an act which maintained the authority of the Britiſh Parliament in *all caſes whatſoever?*

Objected to, and the witneſs was deſired to withdraw; but being called in again, the queſtion was put, and he replied.

That except in the caſe of TAXATION, he apprehended the Americans would have no objection to acknowledge the ſovereignty of Great-Britain.

Q. Had the witneſs any knowledge of certain reſolutions paſſed by the county of Suffolk?

A. He had not attended to them.

Q. Had the witneſs any knowledge of an anſwer given by the Continental Congreſs to what had been commonly called Lord North's conciliatory motion?

A. The witneſs knew nothing of the proceedings of the Congreſs, they were generally tranſacted under the ſeal of ſecrecy.

Q. Was the witneſs perſonally acquainted with Mr. Harriſon, a member of the Congreſs?

A. The witneſs knew him well.

Q. What character did he bear?

A. A very reſpectable one.

Q. Had the witneſs ever heard of any perſons who had ſuffered perſecutions, for declaring ſentiments favourable to the ſupremacy of the Britiſh Parliament?

A. He had heard of ſuch oppreſſions in other provinces, but never met with them during his reſidence in Pennſylvania.

Q. In the opinion of the witneſs, were the Americans now free?

A. They imagined themſelves to be ſo.

Q. In caſe a formidable force ſhould be ſent to America, in ſupport of government, did the witneſs imagine there were many who would openly profeſs ſubmiſſion to the authority of parliament?

A. The witneſs apprehended the few who would join on ſuch an occaſion would be too trivial a number to be of any conſequence.

Mr. Penn was then ordered to withdraw, and the Duke of Richmond, after deſcanting with ſingular propriety on the neceſſity of immediate conciliation, propoſed the laſt petition from the Continental Congreſs to the King, as a baſis for a plan of accommodation. His Grace of Richmond moved, "That the preceding paper furniſhed "grounds of conciliation of the unhappy differences at "preſent ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and America, "and that ſome mode ſhould be immediately adopted for "the effectuating ſo deſirable a purpoſe."

This produced a debate, ſupported on both ſides with infinite ingenuity. The numbers were:

For the motion 27—Proxies 6——33
Againſt the motion 50—Proxies 36——86
Majority againſt the motion 53.

Nov. 24. The Chevalier D'Eon is now expected to leave England every hour to return to the French court; immediately on which, ſome moſt extraordinary anecdotes relative to the two powers will come out, to the aſtoniſhment of all Europe.

The taking Hanoverian troops into Engliſh pay, and employing them within the Engliſh dominions, was deemed ſo high an inſult upon the Engliſh army, that the miniſters in King George the Firſt and Second's reign never would attempt it. When Heſſians were brought into England, Lord Temple, Lord Chatham, and others, gained immortal honour by driving them out;—nay, the Engliſh troops were ſo averſe to Hanoverians, that they would not ſuffer them even in Flanders.

Our miniſtry are alarmed, and with great reaſon, at the late change in the war department in France. The Count De St. Germaine, who is now the miniſter, is a ſoldier, and poſſeſſes, beſides being an able ſtateſman, conſiderable military talents. It was by his advice the Marſhal Duc De Richlieu pent up the late Duke of Cumberland, laſt war, and reduced him to the convention of Cloſter-ſeven. There ſeems to be little doubt then, that this able ſtateſman, who is ſo accurate a judge of national events, and who has, through life, ſo fortunately availed himſelf of them, will not be an idle looker on at our quarrels with America; but the moment he finds the balance of victory likely to declare for them, will ſtrike ſuch a ſtroke, as from the preſent *pacific* declarations of our cabinet they are not at all prepared for.

Wedneſday ſeveral more large ſhips were contracted for by agency, for the tranſport ſervice, which are to go to Ireland to take in proviſions there for the uſe of the ſoldiers at Boſton.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Nov. 22.

"Sailed the Triton man of war, Lutwidge, for Halifax, with ſhipwrights, &c.

"A few days ago 8000l. in foreign ſpecie, was ſeized by information, on board the Boreas man of war at Spithead, by an officer of the cuſtoms, conſigned to a gentleman in Boſton."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *November* 23.

The Speaker did not take the chair till half after three; after the common buſineſs was over, the miniſtry propoſed that the agent for the Province of Nova Scotia ſhould be examined at the bar, upon the petition from that province, in order to found a motion upon it. This was violently oppoſed by the Minority, under the aſſertion that the petition was not authenticated, and the examination could not be ſatisfactory without counter ones. Mr. Burke and Charles Fox were the ſtrongeſt oppoſers in this previous debate, and it was expected to laſt ſo long, that no time would be left for the examination without a very late night. The gallery locked according to cuſtom.

The Commons agreed to the report of the reſolution of yeſterday on the ſupply, that 47,400l. 12s. be granted to his Majeſty, to enable his Majeſty to defray the expences of a regiment of Highlanders to be raiſed in Scotland, conſiſting of two battalions for 1776.

Dec. 6. Yeſterday the Lower Aſſembly proceeded on the bill to prohibit all trade and intercouſe with the North American colonies, during the continuance of the preſent rebellion in the ſaid colonies. Debates ariſing, expected to ſit late. The Gallery-door was locked, and none admitted but Peers or Members.

A plan is now under conſideration, for all criminals in Great-Britain, ſentenced for tranſportation, to be ſent to the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, Dec. 1.

"Since my laſt the Pearl and Seaford Frigates came out of Dock, and are now fitting for Sea.

"Capt. Halſtead, of this Town, is appointed to the command of the Jerſey, of 50 guns, and is to go to Boſton, there to lie as an hoſpital ſhip for the uſe of the ſick.

"It is ſaid here that General Gage is to return to Boſton; the ſhip he came home in is come into the harbour.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Dec. 3.

"Orders are received at the commiſſioners office here, for the ſail-makers of this dock-yard to work double days, in order to give the greateſt diſpatch in making ſails for the ſhips that are fitting at this port for America.

"The Milford of 28 guns, commanded by John Bur, Eſq; is nearly fitted, and will ſail from hence in a few days for America.

"The Carysfort of 28 guns, is put into commiſſion at this port, and the command given to Robert Fanſhaw, Eſq; ſhe is alſo to go to America."

Letters from Liſbon, by Monday's mail, bring advice, that on the 16th, 17th and 18th ult. there were ſuch violent ſtorms of wind, that moſt of the ſhips in the harbour were driven from their moorings, and by running foul of each other received damage both in their maſts and hulls, and ſeveral of them loſt their bow-ſprits; that a Portugueſe man of war was loſt at the mouth of the Tagus, and all the crew drowned; and that the ſhipping on the coaſt ſuffered greatly.

Twelve tranſports, bound to America, are waiting in the Downs for a favourable wind.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons met at 3 o'clock, and went through a great deal of private buſineſs.

The bill for diſcovering a northern paſſage to the weſtern and ſouthern oceans of America, and for encouraging adventurers to penetrate to the North Pole, was reported with ſeveral amendments, and ordered to be engroſſed.

The bill for the better regulation of his Majeſty's marine forces while on ſhore was read a third time, paſſed, and ordered to the Lords.

At half after four, the order of the day for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, on the bill for prohibiting all trade and commerce between Great-Britain, Ireland, and the twelve American Colonies aſſembled in Congreſs, being read, a motion was made, that the Speaker do now leave the Chair. This occaſioned a ſhort debate, and the queſtion being put, the Houſe divided, Ayes 75, Noes 34.

The Houſe then went into a Committee on ſaid bill, when ſeveral amendments and clauſes were propoſed, which occaſioned warm debates. The Committee were left ſitting at half after ſeven, and were expected to ſit late.

In the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, on Monday Nov. 27, the Committee of the whole Houſe ſat till half paſt eleven, on the queſtion of admitting 4000 Heſſian and Brunſwick troops, when at length the Committee divided, Ayes for admitting the troops 68; Noes 106. Majority againſt the foreign troops 38.

The following changes (ſays a correſpondent) are very confidently talked of to take place in the law department, though not before next Michaelmas term.

Lord Mansfield to retire on a penſion, and to be ſucceeded by Sir R. Aſton.

Lord Chief Baron Smythe ditto, to be ſucceeded by Mr. Baron Eyre.

The Lord Chancellor to reſign, and to be ſucceeded by the Solicitor General.

Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey to retire on a penſion, and to be ſucceeded by the Attorney General.

Mr. Wallace, Mr. Bearcroft, and Mr. Manſfield, candidates for the Attorney and Solicitor Generalſhip.

An expreſs is ſaid to be come from Lord Grantham, our Ambaſſador at Madrid, that the Spaniards were ſending a powerful naval armament to the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies.

Yeſterday a full Board of Ordnance was held, at the breaking up of which orders were given for ſeveral hundred tons of Ordnance ſtores to be got ready as ſoon as poſſible.

Canterbury, Nov. 17. The Prince of Wales's third regiment of Dragoon Guards, now quartered here, have met with great ſucceſs in recruiting. They are to go to America with Burgoyne's and the 9th of Dragoons, as ſoon as compleat.

ST. JOHN's (ANTIGUA) January 17, 1776.

This morning early four companies of his Majeſty's 55th regiment, who were drove off the American coaſt, and put into this Iſland in great diſtreſs, marched thro' the town of St. John's, from Engliſh Harbour to Rat-iſland Barracks, where they are to reſt and refreſh themſelves, till a veſſel is got ready to carry them to Boſton.

The ſhips of war on their different ſtations round this and the nighbouring iſlands are daily diſtreſſing the Americans, by making captures of their veſſels employed in their proſcribed trade with the French iſlands, &c.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 10.

A ſchooner from Salem, and another from Ipſwich, both in ballaſt, the latter with 200l. on board, in Continental Dollars, were taken laſt Tueſday, by two tenders, and carried into the harbour of Norfolk. They were bound in here for corn.

A party from the men of war, laſt Thurſday, went on ſhore at Norfolk, under cover of their cannon, and took out of the warehouſes five hogſheads of tobacco, notwithſtanding the riflemen kept an inceſſant fire on them the whole time. At night Col. Howe ordered his people to burn the houſes, when they received another heavy diſcharge of cannon from the ſhips.

The town of Norfolk is now ſaid to be totally conſumed; and that our troops have abandoned the place, and are gone to the Great Bridge. Portſmouth was in flames laſt Thurſday night.

A brig, laden with linens, this week luckily eſcaped the vigilance of the tenders (with which it is ſaid the Bay ſwarms) and fell into the hands of our people.

One Mr. Ker, a priſoner on his parole in Northampton county, went off laſt week, and carried with him ſeven Negroes. A few days after ſeven Negroes broke out of Northampton goal and went off in a pettianger. It is imagined they are all gone on board the men of war.

The priſoners of the 14th regiment, and others, in all 25, were this week removed to Richmond town.

Some of the tenders went up to Nanſemond a few days ago, and took a veſſel with about 200 barrels of pork on board. Our people at that place had a ſmall ſkirmiſh with them, but we cannot learn that any lives were loſt on either ſide. Before their departure they burnt down

a houſe belonging to Mr. Wills Cowper, in which was deſtroyed about 100 barrels of corn.

Col. Henry received the following letter laſt night, by expreſs, from Col. Grayſon at Hampton: "Yeſterday "evening the Kingfiſher went down towards the Capes, "and this morning ſhe returned, in company with a "fifty gun ſhip and ſome tenders. They are all now at "anchor, juſt below the light-houſe."

CAMBRIDGE, February 8.

We hear, that as Captain Manly was coming out of Plymouth, January 30, an armed brig (which went from Boſton for the purpoſe of taking him, as he ſuppoſed) gave him chace; upon which he ran his veſſel on ſhore a little ſouth of the North river in Scituate. The brig came to anchor, and fired not leſs than 400 times upon the privateer; but, very remarkably, no man was even wounded. One ball entered the ſtern, and paſſed but about ſix inches from Captain Manly, who was confined by ſickneſs in his cabin. The next day 130 balls were found upon the adjacent ſhore.

Beſide the above, which is from a correſpondent near where the affair happened, we hear, that after the brig ceaſed firing ſhe manned her boats, boarded Capt. Manly's veſſel (the people being aſhore) and endeavoured to ſet her on fire; but ſeeing our people coming upon them, they were glad to get off without effecting their deſign. She has ſince been got off, is refitting, and nearly ready for another cruize.

On the 25th of December laſt was taken by a Plymouth privateer, and carried in there, a ſmall ſloop from New-York, Moſes Weyman, maſter, laden with proviſion for the miniſterial army in Boſton, conſiſting of 35 freſh hogs, 100 barrels of pork, 50 barrels fine New-York pippins, 20 firkins hogs fat, ſome quarters of beef, turkies, &c. &c.

Laſt Tueſday ſe'nnight Captain Houſe, with 4 whale boats, took and carried into Barnſtable a ſloop of 115 tons burthen, bound from La Have for Boſton, laden with beef, hay, potatoes and turnips.

NEW-YORK, February 15.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, January 27.

"The remnant of our battalion are to hold themſelves in readineſs, and expect marching orders to-morrow. I am for ſome time to be ſtationed at the Three Rivers, ſome matters being neceſſary to be ſettled with the Tories, who in different parts begin to be inſulting, ſince our late misfortunes at Quebec. This makes the third viſit I have had amongſt this kind of people. I expect ſoon to be called down to Quebec.

"Your old friend Captain Mott behaved well in the attempt to ſtorm; and in the retreat, brought up the rear with great reputation.

"Our blockade at Quebec is yet maintained. On the 25th inſtant Captain Seaborn, from the Maſſachuſetts, the firſt hero that has appeared to our aſſiſtance ſince the repulſe at Quebec, arrived with 27 men. His arrival had a very good effect, for in the morning of the ſame day was found at the church door, an anonymous ſeditious paper, very artfully written, calculated to ſtimulate the inhabitants to riſe and cut us all off. However, I believe few of them had as much courage as the writer had ingenuity. They are now convinced the lakes are frozen, and think the Boſtonians are coming as thick as the trees in the woods. The Tories now ſeem quite creſt fallen."

Extract of another letter.

"Let not one ſmall diſaſter among ſo many noble deeds diſcourage the Sons of Liberty—eſpecially conſidering how the ſmall remnant of the army left before Quebec dare to ſtand their ground, and form a blockade againſt that almoſt impregnable fortreſs. But I perceive it is open overhead, and with the help of God, and a ſpeedy reinforcement, we ſhall yet catch the fox in his den."

PHILADELPHIA, *February 21.*

The following paragraph is taken from the London Gazetteer of December 6.

Moſt of the American Governors will be appointed Commiſſioners, and the reaſon of ſending ſo many Commiſſioners (36) to America, is, to treat with each province ſeparately about an accommodation, and ſo diſpatch the buſineſs:—They are not now to treat with the Congreſs, as was firſt reported.

Extract of a letter from a Captain of a veſſel, dated St. Kitts, January 18, after a paſſage of 38 days from London.

"No veſſel was permitted to ſail for America at my departure, but what was employed by Government, for which reaſon many veſſels were laid up in Greenland-dock. The Bill for ſeizing all American property had paſſed the Houſe of Lords."

A letter from St. Euſtatia, dated January 28, 1776, ſays, "Several tranſport ſhips, bound to Boſton, with proviſions and a number of ſoldiers on board, not exceeding 500, having been blown off the coaſt, are put into Antigua. On the Admiral's hearing of Dunmore's ſituation, they were laſt Tueſday ordered to Norfolk, in Virginia. I have taken the firſt opportunity of communicating this intelligence, that the Virginians may have notice in due time, and give them a proper reception."

The Antigua Gazette of Jan. 17 contains the following liſt of veſſels taken and carried into St. Chriſtophers.

Brig Union, Alexander Boyd maſter, from South-Carolina, brought in here by his Majeſty's ſhip Argo, William Garnier, Eſq; commander, the 18th day of December, 1775, condemned the 2d of January 1776.

The ſloop Confiance, Jane Dantey maſter, from St. Euſtatius, brought in here by his Majeſty's ſloop Lynx, Alexander Scott, Eſq; commander, 20th December, 1775, condemned the 2d of January 1776.

A Brig from Surrinam bound to America loaden with molaſſes, taken by his Majeſty's ſloop Lynx, Alexander Scott, Eſq; commander, and carried up to Antigua.

Sloop Charming Polly, Thomas Truxton maſter, from New-York, brought in here by his Majeſty's ſhip Argo, William Garnier, Eſq; commander, the 2d January 1776.

Sloop Thomas, Henry Keel maſter, from St. Euſtatius, brought in here by his Majeſty's ſhip Argo, William Garnier, Eſq; commander, 4th January, 1776.

OFFICERS of the Third Battalion now raiſing in the Province of New-Jerſey.

Elias Dayton, *Colonel.* Anthony Walton White, *Lieutenant Colonel.* Francis Barber, *Major.*

Captains. Samuel Potter, Joſeph Bloomfield, Peter Dickeſon, Thomas Patterſon, John Roſs, Anthony Sharp, Thomas Reading, William Eugene Emley.

Firſt Lieutenants. Rynear Blanchard, Joſiah Seely, John Mott, John Anderſon, Edward M'Mihell, Stephen Dunham, Samuel Flanagan, Richard Lloyd.

Second Lieutenants. Joſiah Quimley, William Gifford, David Tuttle, William M'Donold, Rulf Gill, Richard Cox, jun. Samuel Hazelet, Daniel Pearſon.

Enſigns. William Ten Broek, Ebenezer Elmer, Edward Patterſon, Cornelius Honſon, Nathaniel Leonard, Thomas Corthy, Robert Hagan, Edgar Gilldat.

Samuel Sheppard, *Adjutant.* William Nauenoſs, *Quarter-Maſter.*

On Monday laſt the Rev. Dr. SMITH delivered an animated and pathetic ORATION in the German Calviniſt Church, in Honour of the late General MONTGOMERY, and the brave Officers who fell with him before Quebec, to a very crowded Aſſembly, conſiſting of the principal Ladies of the City, the Congreſs, General Aſſembly, Committees of Safety and Inſpection, the Profeſſors and Students of the College, and the four Battalions of City Militia. Several Pieces of ſolemn Muſic were performed before and after the Oration, which added much to its entertainment.

Upon the news of General Clinton's attempt to land at New-York, Col. Dickinſon with two companies from each of the four battalions of the Philadelphia militia, prepared to march to New-York (at the requeſt of Gen. Lee) but were countermanded on Thurſday by an account that the King's troops had left that city without effecting a landing. The competition and ſpirit which appeared among the officers and privates, upon the occaſion, indicated that the citizens of Philadelphia are upon a footing with the foremoſt of the colonies, in reſolving to die freemen rather than live ſlaves.

On Thurſday laſt departed this life, in the 35th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH CADWALADER, wife of JOHN CADWALADER, Eſq; of this city, and only daughter of the late Col. EDWARD LLOYD, of Maryland; and on Saturday her remains were interred in St. Peter's Church-yard, attended by a great number of the moſt reſpectable citizens.

WE the Subſcribers, Judges and Inſpectors of the General Election held on Friday the 16th day of February, at the State-houſe, for the choice of a Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, to ſerve for 6 months enſuing, do certify that the following perſons were duly elected.

David Chambers, John Williams, Samuel Howell, jun. *Judges.* George Bartram, Thomas Leech, Joſeph Moulder, John Stille, Andrew Tybout, Nathan Cooke, James Roſe, William Colladay, Robert Knox, James Loughead, John Taylor, J. B. Smith, *Inſpectors.*

For the CITY.

Benjamin Franklin, Joſeph Reed, Thomas M'Kain, Samuel Meredith, Samuel Maſſey, Sharpe Delaney, Richard Bache, William Ruſh, Joſeph Wetherill, Thomas Barclay, John Wilcox, Thomas Cuthbert, John Cox, Thomas Lawrence, Jacob Morgan, William Jackſon, John Cadwalader, John Bayard, Francis Gurney, George Schloſſer, Moore Furman, Chriſtopher Ludwick, Jonathan B. Smith, Thomas Pryor, William Bradford, John Allen, Richard Willing, John Purviance, William Heyſham, James Millegan, Charles Maſſey, James Creſſon, Benjamin Loxley, Benjamin Harbeſon, Chriſtopher Marſhall, ſen. Robert S. Jones, Joſeph Parker, James Reed, Frederick Kuhl, Joſeph Moulder, Timothy Matlack, James Aſh, John Patton, Nicholas Hicks, Philip Boehm, Jacob Shreiner, Daniel Joy, Francis Wade, William Ball, John Linnington, Iſaac Howell, Joſeph Watkins, Chriſtopher Pechin, Peter Z. Lloyd, Nathan Brown, William Wiſtar, Joſeph Dean, Jacob Barge, Benjamin Ruſh, Robert Smith, hatter, William Hollingſhead, Samuel C. Morris, William Will, Jonathan Mifflin, ſon of John, Nathaniel Donnell, Andrew Tybout, John Meaſe, Daniel Robinſon, Samuel Simpſon, Michael Shubert, George Meade, William Colladay, George Morgan, Captain William Davis, Benjamin Paſchall, James Searles.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

John Dickinſon, Iſaac Coates, Joſeph Copperthwait, William Maſters, George Leib, John Brown, Samuel Bruſter, James Loughead, William Coates, James Worrell, Thomas Hopkins, Robert Hare.

SOUTHWARK.

Samuel Moore, John Duche, Joſeph Blewer, Robert Alliſon, James Skinner, William M'Mullen, Nathaniel Iriſh, Elias Boyce, Robert Knox, James Barnes, William Robinſon, Joſeph Falconer.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by WILLIAM *and* THOMAS BRADFORD, *at the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia; and likewiſe by* JOHN SPARHAWK, *in Second-ſtreet, near the Meeting;* W. WOODHOUSE, *and* W. TRICKET, *in Front-ſtreet (Price One Shilling only) with allowance to thoſe who take quantities,*

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I. The American Patriot's Prayer.
II. American Independency defended, by Candidus.
III. The Propriety of Independency, by Demophilus.
The dread of Tyrants, and the ſole reſource
Of thoſe that under grim oppreſſion groan. *Thomſon.*
IV. A Review of the American conteſt, with ſome ſtrictures on the King's ſpeech; addreſſed to all parents in the Thirteen United Colonies, by a Friend to Poſterity and Mankind.
V. Letter to Lord Dartmouth, by an Engliſh American.
VI. Obſervations on Lord North's Conciliatory Plan, by Sincerus.

To which is added, and GIVEN, An Appendix to Common Senſe, together with an Addreſs to the people called Quakers, on their Teſtimony concerning Kings and Government, and the preſent Commotions in AMERICA.

To be ſold by private ſale, any time before the 15th of MARCH next,

THAT noted TAVERN known by the name of the Sign of the Boot, together with the FARM thereunto belonging, ſituated in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, on the great Road leading from Cheſter to Lancaſter, the Iron-works and Philadelphia; containing between 2 and 300 acres, about 18 acres of good meadow made, near half the land is cleared, and the wood-land is well timbered. There is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe thereon, four rooms on a floor, a large garret, and a cellar under the whole, a good log building at the end, which ſerves for a kitchen, with one room and a garret, and a good pump near the door; likewiſe a good barn, ſtables, out-houſe, and ſheds to feed 7 or 8 teams, a good ſpring-houſe and orchard. The above premiſes lie on a road much frequented by travellers and waggoners. The title is indiſputable; and the terms of ſale may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the above place. SAMUEL OLLIVER. ¶

*** The premiſes will be rented, if not ſold before that time.

New-Garden Townſhip, Cheſter County, February 19, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is in the Hands of the Subſcriber, a Silver TABLE SPOON, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as the Owner and Maker's Names are defaced. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay the Charge of advertiſing, and take it away. ISAAC ALLEN. ¶

WANTED to go into a Gentleman's Family, A Wet NURSE, with a good Breaſt of MILK. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

ANY Perſon having a Quantity of well bound DRY FAGGOTS to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY TO BE LENT at INTEREST, on good Land Security, in the Counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter, Lancaſter, Berks, Bucks, and Northampton, in Pennſylvania; and in the Counties of Glouceſter and Burlington, in New-Jerſey. Enquire of PETER THOMSON, Conveyancer, at his Office, in Race-ſtreet, between Front-ſtreet and Second-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the ſecond day of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain 3 ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, kitchen, &c. with the appurtenances, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front and north ſide of Callowhill-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 68 feet 10 inches, or thereabouts; bounded by ground of Benjamin Mifflin, and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of £----, per annum; late the eſtate of Charles Laurence; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon in March next,

THE PLACE, called Landau, above Germantown, near to William Allen, Eſquire's country ſeat; the houſe is large and convenient, having four rooms on a floor, with uſeful back buildings, ſuch as kitchen, ſtables, coach-houſe, &c. a pump in the yard, a large garden paled in, an orchard of excellent grafted trees, ſome meadow and wood land; the whole upwards of 24 acres of land. For further particulars and terms of ſale, enquire of JOSEPH SWIFT. 2M.

TO BE LETT,

A PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Kingſeſs, and county of Philadelphia, containing about 130 acres of LAND, 65 whereof are drained marſh meadow, convenient for grazing or mowing; the upland moſtly cleared and good; there are thereon a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, &c. Likewiſe a large orchard of good fruit trees. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, or know the terms, may apply to DAVID GIBSON, in Kingſeſs, or JOSIAH BUNTING, in Darby. *Second-Month 16, 1776.* I

TO BE SOLD.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Cornelius Engle, *late of Germantown, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 12th day of March next, at two o' clock in the afternoon,*

A CERTAIN LOT of GROUND, containing 159 perches, with a two ſtory ſtone houſe, kitchen, and ſtable thereon erected, on a high and pleaſant ſituation, near the upper end of Germantown, on the eaſt ſide of the main ſtreet. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may ſee the premiſes and know the terms, before the day of ſale, by applying to PAUL ENGLE, and JOHN NICE, Executors. *February 19, 1776.* ¶

To be ſold at public vendue, by the ſubſcriber, on the 13th day of next month,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Middletown, Cheſter county; bounded by lands of William Pennell, and others; containing 107 acres, about 20 of which are woodland, and 6 of watered meadow; there are thereon two good ſtone houſes, one 33 by 22 feet, three rooms on each floor, with fire-places in them, the whole cellared under; the other lately built, 30 by 20 feet, well accommodated with ſeveral rooms and fire-places, a good ſpring of water near to each, and a ſtone ſpring-houſe over one of them, there is thereon a large joiner's ſhop, hath been long experienced to be a good place for a workman in that trade; likewiſe a large barn, with plenty of convenient ſtable room joining the ſame, with other out-houſes, and a good orchard. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to John Heacock, living near Middletown Meeting-houſe, or Nathan Heacock thereon. The terms for payment will be made known, at the time and place beforementioned, by JOHN HEACOCK.

N. B. If the abovementioned premiſes ſhould not be ſold they will be rented. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 6th day of March next,

A VALUABLE plantation, and tract of 124 acres of land, ſituate near the road leading from Cooper's ferry to Mountholly, in the townſhip of Eveſham and county of Burlington, in the province of New-Jerſey; there are 56 acres of upland cleared, 40 acres of which are good wheat land, about 12 acres of meadow cleared, and 8 or 10 more may be made, the remainder wood land; there are on ſaid premiſes a one ſtory framed houſe, 2 rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the ſame, a well of excellent water near the door, a good barn, ſtables, and ſundry other out-houſes, a good apple and peach orchard; the ſaid plantation is about 12 miles from Philadelphia, 8 from Mountholly and Burlington, about 2 miles from a Friends Meeting-houſe in Mooreſtown, about 6 miles from an Engliſh Church; the houſe is ſituate on a high, pleaſant ſpot, in a healthy part of the country. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the title, and terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land, &c. if deſired.

Feb. 19, 1776. ‖ MOSES HURSTIS.

Philadelphia, February 20, 1776.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY, *laſt Thurſday evening, from the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, a* NEGROE *woman, named Hannah, about 21 years old, a ſtout made, hearty girl, full faced, but rather down countenance, ſcars on her cheeks (the marks of her tribe in Guinea) had only her work clothes on, being a green baize ſhort gown, ſtriped lincey petticoat, an old pair of mens ſhoes, and ſtockings, a plain linen cap. Whoever will bring ſaid Negroe woman to her maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.* ROBERT COUPAR.

*** *It is ſuppoſed that ſhe is lurking in town, as ſhe has been ſeen ſince ſhe went off.* ¶

RUN AWAY, *on the 18th of February inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN CARR, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, profeſſes to be a hair-dreſſer, has black hair, dark complexion, and a down look; had on a home-made light coloured cloth jacket, a double-breaſted under jacket; alſo took with him a bag, containing a dark claret coloured coat, and a green ditto, and ſome other clothes. He is well acquainted in New-York, and may probably go that way. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* WILLIAM LEEDOM. ¶

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, *between the 21ſt of January and June laſt, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtore, in Allen's townſhip, in the county of Northampton, by one* Daniel Fulk, *ſundry Shop Goods, computed to be the value of One Hundred Pounds. The above* Fulk *is a ſtout, well made fellow, 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, black hair, tied; had on, when he went away, a brown regimental coat, turned up with white, brown velvet jacket and breeches, and ſundry other clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid Fulk, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward.*

PETER GALLAGHER. ¶

that if we refuſed the requeſt of the crown, we ſhould hurt the Americans, by miſleading them to their ruin.

Mr. James Brown ſpoke in defence of the meaſure.

Mr. Conolly urged his fears for Ireland from eſtabliſhing a precedent, and mentioned that the King's ſpeech, at opening the Britiſh Parliament, declared the ſupremacy over *all* his dominions. He repeated and enforced what had been ſaid about a land-tax laid on by England, and enforced by foreign mercenaries. He took notice of the intelligence an honourable gentleman (Mr. Gardiner) had derived of the hoſtile intentions of foreign powers, from the *Cabinets* of foreign courts. Here Mr. Gardiner ſaid the Right Hon. gentleman had miſtaken him; he had only ſaid *Courts*, not *Cabinets*. Mr. Conolly replied he had indeed miſtaken, but the miſtake was eaſily made, as he knew no gentleman more fit for a lady's or a Privy Counſellor's cabinet than the honourable gentleman.

Mr. Huſſey Burgh then roſe, and introduced his opinion relative to the queſtion, with obſerving that although he had generally voted on that ſide of the Houſe, which is called oppoſition, yet he had ſet it down as a maxim never to give his ſupport to a motion which was calculated to harraſs the Miniſter, and not to ſerve the people: That when there was a conſiderable majority evident on the part of government, he thought it beſt not to hazard a queſtion, which there was a certainty of loſing; that he made, for this reaſon, fewer motions than any man in the Houſe; that he had no enemies to perſecute, no partiſans to ſerve; and that this might account for his ſilence during the preſent ſeſſion; but he ſaid the preſent queſtion was of the greateſt importance, a queſtion ariſing from a meſſage ſent by the King to his Parliament, to which an anſwer muſt be given: That, without paſſion, without prejudice, and without fear, he would deliver his opinion; and that the man did not live, who knew on which ſide of the queſtion that opinion would turn. He then entered largely into the conſequences which might attend the putting this meaſure into execution; took a ſhort view of the American war, which he termed unjuſt, as it not only militated againſt the law of nations, the law of the land, the law of humanity, but againſt the law of nature.—He mentioned the imbruing our hands in the blood of our kinſmen and near relations; and that the ſaving, which was mentioned as a motive to induce our ſupporting the Miniſtry, was no more than a bribe to purchaſe our aſſiſtance to cut the throats of the Americans; that if the war was juſt, there was no neceſſity to bribe our concurrence; that the right of taxation demanded by Great-Britain was unjuſt, for that it was contrary to all reaſon that a people, who were the ſubjects of Great-Britain, ſhould, in reſpect to their property, be at the mercy of two powers, and acknowledge a right of taxation, both in their own Aſſemblies, and in the Britiſh Senate; that if this was the caſe, they could not boaſt any property, for every ſhilling they enjoyed might, by one act of a Parliament, in which they were not repreſented, be taken from them for ever: That inſtead of a ſaving, this meaſure would, in all probability, become a burthen, and obſerved our civil eſtabliſhment would always increaſe whenever the military decreaſed; and that the preſent ſaving would be only a temporary relief, which would bring on a future evil; for that when our own troops returned, then our military would fall back into the original expence, with the additional burthen of what the civil eſtabliſhment may have encreaſed. He then mentioned our defenceleſs ſtate, and inſiſted that we had not more than 9000 fighting men; men who marched on their legs, and not on paper; men who could ſtand fire, and not calculation. He diſpoſed very judiciouſly the arrangement of our troops, and clearly proved that we muſt be open to the inſurrections of the White Boys in the South, and the Steel Boys in the North; and that then the murdering and the maiming of our wives and children would fall on our own heads. That France looked on this quarrel with a peculiar pleaſure, and that we had a ſecurity in their promiſes no longer than the hopes of accommodation with the colonies exiſted; for whenever they diſappeared, and that by this war we were weakened, then it was poſſible and probable, with a very ſmall force, they would do ſuch a ſignal miſchief to this kingdom as might be irreparable. He took a view of the commercial intereſt of France with America, and mentioned how probable it was they would ſacrifice their friendſhip to England for a lucrative connexion with America, and pictured the conſequences in ſtriking figures of reaſoning. He mentioned the diſturbances which might ariſe from the importation of theſe foreign troops, and aſked by what laws they were to be tried for offences in this kingdom? whether they were to be ſubject to a jury of this country, or to a court-martial among themſelves? and if the latter, what dreadful conſequences might follow. He then returned to the juſtice on which this requeſt was founded, and ſaid ſuch was his opinion of it, he would not vote a ſingle ſword againſt America, without an addreſs to accompany it, recommending conciliatory meaſures: That he foreſaw the conſequences of this war; and that if the Miniſtry were victorious, it would only be eſtabliſhing a right to the harveſt, when they had burned the grain; it would be only eſtabliſhing a right to the ſtream, when they had cut off the fountain.

Sir John Blaquiere ſaid he was totally ignorant of this meaſure when the ſeſſion opened. That it would have been wrong to have deducted the ſaving from the votes of ſupplies, before it was known whether the troops would be ſent or not. That if the ſupplies are raiſed, and there is a redundancy, on account of this meaſure, it would be liable to the diſpoſal of Parliament next ſeſſions.

The queſtion was then put on the firſt reſolution, and the Committee divided, Ayes 121——Noes 76——Majority 45.

It being then near midnight, the conſideration of the ſecond reſolution was adjourned till Monday.

Lancaſter, February 13, 1776.

PHILIP BAKER, INN-KEEPER,

HEREBY acquaints the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he hath removed from the houſe he lately lived in, at the Sign of the King of Pruſſia, in King-ſtreet, oppoſite the Market, to that noted houſe, in Queen-ſtreet, where Mr. Chriſtian Wirtz formerly kept his ſtore, between the houſes of Mr. Barnard Hubley, Copperſmith, and Mr. Chriſtopher Breidenhard, Inn-keeper, where he keeps Tavern, and has his former Sign, the King of Pruſſia: He returns his thanks to the public for their former favours, and hopes for a continuance of the ſame now, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble ſervant,

PHILIP BAKER.

N. B. He follows the ſhoe-making buſineſs as uſual, and ſhall be much obliged to thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom. Wanted a Heel and Laſt-maker. §

To be RENTED, for a Term of Years,

A CONVEYANCE or PRIVILEGE of a MINE, thought to be Copper, in Pileſgrove, Salem County, Weſt-Jerſey. Any Perſon inclining to take ſaid Mine, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL BASSETT, ELISHA DAVIS, ISAAC DAVIS. ¶

To be SOLD by private SALE,

And may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE LOT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-town, in the county of Cheſter, 19 miles from Philadelphia, containing 30½ acres; there are on ſaid premiſes 13 acres of woodland, well timbered, 7 acres of meadow, and a ſmall bearing orchard. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to Thomas Tucker, or Thomas Ellis, living in the aforeſaid townſhip of Eaſt-town. An indiſputable title will be made by

February 16, 1776. § WILLIAM ELLIS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN DENYCE, late of the townſhip of Lower-Dublin, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be paid by

¶ JANE DENYCE, Executrix.

Straſburg Village, Lancaſter County, February 10, 1776.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons who have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of Archibald M'Calliſter, late of Straſburg townſhip, Lancaſter county, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts, properly proved, on or before the 18th day of March next, at the houſe of Everard Gruber, Eſq; in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, that the ſame may be adjuſted by CHARLES PHILLIPS, G. A.

N. B. Thoſe who do not bring in their accounts, on or before the aboveſaid day, may have a chance of looſing the ſame. †

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, a ſmall cheſtnut Horſe, about 12 or 13 hands high, and 6 years old; he was left by a certain *Thomas Smith*, as ſecurity for part of the price of 6 head of beef cattle, which he bought, and as he has neglected coming to redeem him, according to agreement; theſe are to let the ſaid *Richard Smith* know, that if he does not come, in 4 weeks after this notice, he will be ſold to pay the debt and coſt. And whereas a certain *Nathaniel Carigan* left a new blue coat with the ſubſcriber, about 4 years ago, in lieu of a ſum of money, under Forty Shillings; theſe are to let the ſaid *Carigan* know, that if he does not come, in 4 weeks time, and diſcharge the ſaid debt, it will be ſold by JAMES HAMILTON.

N. B. The ſaid *James Hamilton* has to be rented or ſold, that noted Tavern and Plantation, now occupied by Jacob Miller, at the Sign of the Bull, 19 miles below Lancaſter, on the main road leading to Philadelphia; the plantation contains 180 acres and better; the plow land is extraordinary good for bearing grain, and about 30 acres of meadow, not inferior to any in the county, and about 20 acres more may be made and all watered, and two orchards of good graſted fruit; there are on ſaid place a large ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, 38 feet by 35, with a cellar under the whole, a large ſtone barn 60 feet long and 36 feet wide, one ſtory under ground, divided compleatly in ſtables and gangways, and two ſtone ſheds, one about 40 feet long, the other 30; the buildings are all partly new and in good repair, and ſeveral other out-houſes, and a good lime-kiln, and likewiſe about 100 acres of timber land, at a ſmall diſtance; the ſituation is healthy, and in a good neighbourhood; it would anſwer very well for a ſtore, or a gentleman's country ſeat; none need apply to rent, except they be well recommended. The premiſes may be entered on the firſt of April next. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county. ‖ 1 W. JAMES HAMILTON.

CAME *to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, about the beginning of July laſt, an old brindle COW, with a white face, and gives ſome milk. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.* ¶ JOHN FERTICK.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on

Monday, the 4th of March next, at the late dwelling-houſe of Thomas Preſton, deceaſed, in Second-ſtreet, ſeven doors below the Friends Meeting,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, chymical and galenical, Patent Medicines, &c. among which are an aſſortment of capital articles, viz. Opium, camphire, quickſilver, bark, jalap, ſal ammoniac, &c. together with all the ſhop furniture, and elaboratory utenſils, &c. &c.

Likewiſe a hand-preſs, very convenient for printing hand-bills, &c. &c.

At the ſame place will be ſold a very valuable Library, conſiſting of upwards of 600 medical, chymical and metallurgical authors, and a variety of pamphlets, among which are the following, Pliney's natural hiſtory, Stukely on the ſpleen, Van Helmont's works, Agricola de re metallica, Gerrard's Herbal, Parkinſon's Theatrum Botanicum, Ditto's Garden, Sutherland's ſhip building, Wicker's ſecrets of art and nature, James's medical dictionary, Chambers's Cyclopædia, Hill's natural hiſtory, Glauber's works, Paracelſi Opera Omnia, Murray on ſhip building, Da Coſta's hiſtory of foſſils, Boyle's works, Hill's Materia Medica, Philoſophers tranſactions, Smellie's midwifery, Falck on the venereal diſeaſe, Cheſelden's anatomy, Sharp's ſurgery, Beckeri Phyſica Subterranea, &c.

Thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Preſton, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts to

SARAH PRESTON, and MARY PRESTON, Execut.

N. B. The HOUSE to be LETT. ¶

To be expoſed to SALE, by way of public VENDUE, on the 4th day of the Third-Month next, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Rambo, deceaſed, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION and tract of 107 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Deptford, county of Glouceſter, and weſtern diviſion of the province of New-Jerſey, on Salem road, about a quarter of a mile above Mantua-creek-bridge, and 12 miles from Coopers ferries, whereon are a ſtone dwelling-houſe, a kitchen, a pump of good water before the door: And as part of ſaid land is very convenient to lay out in lots, there being many already laid out on ſaid road, from the ſaid land, in the life-time of the ſaid *Rambo*, and ſeveral houſes already built thereon, the ſame will be ſold all together, or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may be ſhewn the ſame, with a draught thereof, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near thereto. § JOSHUA LORD, Executor.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons in the counties of Northampton, Berks, Philadelphia Cheſter, Bucks, and Lancaſter, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries for quitrents, that attendance will be given to receive the ſame, at Eaſton, for the county of Northampton, from the 17th day of February next, to the 23d of the ſame month; at Reading, for the county of Berks, from the 27th of February to the 2d of March next; at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, from the 4th to the 9th; at Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, from the 12th to the 16th; at Pennſbury, for the county of Bucks, from the 18th to the 22d; and at Lancaſter, for the county of Lancaſter, from the 25th to the 28th of March next, inclusive; at which reſpective times and places, all perſons concerned are required to be punctual in diſcharging their arrearages. EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 22d day of February inſtant, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 100 acres; bounded by land of John Jones, and others; late the eſtate of John Evans; ſeized and taken in execution by

February 5, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 22d day of February inſtant, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 164 acres; bounded by land of Robert Gambel, Alexander Rogers, and William Daviſon. And alſo will be ſold, at the ſame time and place, horſes, cows, calves, houſhold goods, grain in the ground, and other things too tedious to mention; late the eſtate of James Martin; ſeized and taken in execution by

† NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 23d day of February inſtant, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Darby, in the county of Cheſter, containing 349 perches; bounded by land of Hugh Lloyd, Rebecca Wood, and the main ſtreet leading towards Philadelphia; late the eſtate of James Pearſon; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 23d day of February inſtant, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 142 acres; bounded by land of James Blelack, Jeffery Bentley, John Bentley, and Thomas Scott. Alſo will be ſold, at the ſame time and place, houſhold goods, and implements of huſbandry; horſes, cows, ſheep, Smith's tools. Late the eſtate of Patrick Carren; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 24th day of February inſtant, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 239 acres; bounded by land of Samuel Oliver, John Brown, and others; late the eſtate of Samuel Jefferies; ſeized and taken in execution by

§ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

Roads-Town, January 29, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed (agreeable to a former advertiſement) will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 27th day of February next, at Cumberland Court-houſe, New-Jerſey, a certain plantation, or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Deerfield, containing 160 acres of good land, for grain or graſs, with good improvements thereon, and a ſtream of water running through the ſame; bounding on lands of Arthur Davis, David Reeves, and others; late the eſtate of John Vail; ſeized and taken in execution, at the ſuit of John Buck, and to be ſold by DAVID BOWEN, Sheriff. ‡

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at public vendue, on Tueſday, the 26th of March next, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Downs, in the county of Cumberland, containing 300 acres, with ſome improvements thereon; now in tenure of Daniel Ketchum; late the eſtate of Thomas Lippencott; ſeized, and taken in execution, at the ſuit of Thomas Morton, and to be ſold by DAVID BOWEN, Sheriff. ¶

Philadelphia Barracks, February 7, 1776.

THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. AUGUSTIN WILLETT's company, in the Firſt Pennſylvania Battalion, the following Recruits, *viz. James Chriſty*, an Iriſhman, aged about 28 years, well ſet, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſuppoſed to keep about Wright's-Town, in Bucks county. *Peter Barr*, an Iriſhman, aged about 28 years, well ſet, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſuppoſed to keep about New-Caſtle, on Delaware. *Zephaniah Miller*, country-born, aged about 25 years, ſlim made, about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſuppoſed to keep about the town of Reading, in Berks county. *Thomas Gould* and *Thomas Ferguſon*, one about 5 feet 11 inches, the other about 5 feet 8 inches high. *Allan Prindle*, an Iriſhman, aged about 28 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high. *William Nabae*, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. *John Tolbert*, an Iriſhman, and *James Williams*, an Engliſhman, one about 5 feet 11 inches high, and about 30 years old, the other about 6 feet high, and about 32 years old. *James Carney*, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 7 inches high, about 24 years of age, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to Cheſter county. *Bryan Garland*, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and about 25 years of age. *Andrew Simett*, an Iriſhman, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, very clumſy built, one of his legs thicker than the other, bloated up very much in his face, and is ſuppoſed to keep near Lancaſter. Whoever takes up any of the above deſerters, and ſecures them, ſo that they may be delivered to the above battalion, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶7/6. AUGUSTIN WILLETT, C. P. B.

THE LAND-OFFICE

IS now open, both for the Province and Lower Counties; the terms are 5l. ſterl. for every 100 acres, and one penny, ſterl. per acre, per annum, quitrent for ever; the purchaſe-money to be paid down at the time of obtaining the warrant, and the land to be ſurveyed and patented within two years from the date of the warrant; and if not patented in that time, the warrant and ſurvey to be void. No perſon will be allowed to take up more than 300 acres, without the Governor's ſpecial licence. And whereas in the Lower Counties many poor people not having an opportunity of taking up lands, the Office not being open, have made ſmall ſettlements on vacant lands, on which they live, and which are the only means of their ſubſiſtence, and others have cleared and fenced pieces of vacant land, adjoining their plantations, and it is but reaſonable that ſuch perſons ſhould be preferred in the taking up and purchaſing ſuch lands, Notice is hereby given to all ſuch perſons, that if they apply to the Office, within 6 months from this time, they will be preferred in taking up their land; and if they fail of doing it in that time, ſuch lands will be liable to be taken up by the firſt applier.

JAMES TILGHMAN, Secretary

January 27, 1776. of the Land-Office.

WANTED,

A Pair of genteel ſtout COACH-HORSES.

ANY Perſon, having ſuch to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, that will give a good Price, by applying to JOHN HALE, at his Livery-ſtables, near the New-Market.

Hanover Town, York County, January 20, 1776.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, upon the 27th day of Auguſt, 1774, purchaſe from a certain George Koogh, an houſe and four lots of ground in the town of Hanover aforeſaid; and in part payment of which, gave unto the ſaid George Koogh one bond for the payment of Twenty-five Pounds Twelve Shillings, which was payable upon the 27th day of Auguſt now laſt paſt: And whereas Richard M'Caliſter, Eſq; hath ſeized upon, and now hath in his poſſeſſion, three of the ſaid lots of ground, they being forfeited unto him, on account of the failure of the ſaid George Koogh, in performance of the covenants and reſervations under which he, the ſaid George Koogh, held the ſame. Now theſe are to forewarn all perſons from purchaſing, or taking any aſſignment of the ſaid recited bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled thereto by law. ¶ MICHAEL HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.